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The President's recent St. Louis speech has been treated to a somewhat of Soviet radio silence than is the case with most of his important statements. It has taken almost five days for Moscow to broadcast its comments on the subject. Written by Korionov, the same commentator who first analyzed Acheson's recent report to Congress, it is notable primarily for the President's statements about the peaceful objectives of U.S. foreign policy. Korionov attempts to refute in familiar Soviet propaganda fashion. In an indirectly favorable reference to Trygve Lie's 10-point memorandum to the Soviet Union, the Soviet radio has previously reported the contents of this speech. In its essence, this represents Moscow's first comment of any kind, on the subject. Also of interest is that, as with Acheson's report, it completely ignores the President's reference to Western adoption of increased collective defense forces. And Korionov attempts to gloss over the President's comment about the size of Russia's peacetime armed forces by calling for a more "honest" reference to the fact that the USSR allegedly spends a huge amount of resources for war purposes." Radio Bucharest is the only satellite monitored commentary on the speech is available. Echoing Moscow's lead, it provides an interesting example of one of the standard Soviet-Communist tactics. The few monitored reactions from Western radios have been favorable.

"TRUMAN'S LAVISH AND FRAUDULENT USE OF WORDS LIKE 'PEACE'": Korionov's commentary  
its, without acknowledgment, American press observations on the President's frequent  
of the word "peace." But considering the recent pattern of Radio Moscow's propaganda

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25X1

- 2 -

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in general, it would appear that Korionov's concentrated attempt to dissociate this word from the President and his policies is part of Moscow's larger program to cope with what it calls the organized Western "counter-movement" to the Soviet Communist "peace campaign"-- that is, the campaign for signatures to the Stockholm Appeal of the World Peace Congress. For the past two weeks, the Soviet radio has shown marked concern over Western efforts to "undermine, disrupt, and subvert" this "peace" drive. The "partisans of peace" have been alerted and instructed to intensify their "united front" tactics at the Western threat; and this week, they are implicitly told that as part of their tactics they need to give more emphasis to the "actual seriousness of the danger of war." Thus, Korionov's concern with "exposing" the alleged hypocrisy of the President's references to peace and with attributing "war preparations" to the American Government is part of the pattern. Korionov charges that the President's "lavish" use of the word "peace" and Acheson's "rejection of the term 'cold war'" simply reflect their conviction "that their open war propaganda is isolating the U.S. in the international arena to an ever-increasing extent. ... They think that by dramatically declaiming the word 'peace' a few times... they can deceive the people and convince them of their peaceful intentions. But this is a vain effort."

**TRUMAN'S "WORLD ORDER":** An unusual argument used by Korionov to show that American policy is "aggressive," warlike, and aimed at "world domination" is that Woodrow Wilson, to whose principles Truman subscribed, believed that America had to finance the world, "and that the country which finances the world should rule it." On this basis, Korionov considers "the world order of which Truman spoke" as "nothing more nor less than a modern edition of Hitler's new order--only multiplied by the U.S. atom bomb and the insatiable appetites of the Morgans, Rockefellers, and Duponts."

**SIZE OF THE U.S. ARMY:** Another atypical argument is that the U.S. Army is now the largest capitalist army in the world, whereas before the war it was 17th in size among capitalist states. Korionov cites the "reactionary press" as source for his claim that "there are at present... eight million persons in the U.S. Army\* and the bodies that directly supply its needs." This appears to be Moscow's first reference to the size of the American armed forces. But Korionov avoids any allusion to the size of the Soviet armed forces. Instead, he contrasts the American and Soviet military budgets--allegedly 76% of the total U.S. budget and 18.5% of the total Soviet budget--to show that it is the U.S. that is spending "huge proportions" for "war purposes."

**ACHESON'S REJECTION OF TRYGVE LIE'S MEMORANDUM:** Korionov uses two lines of approach in attempting to refute Truman's statements in support of the U.N.: (1) Herbert Hoover's "plans to liquidate the U.N."; and (2) Acheson's alleged rejection of Trygve Lie's 10-point memorandum. Hardly had Lie made public his memorandum "aimed at ending the cold war and establishing a twenty-year peace," says Korionov, "than the U.S. Government leaders fell on him tooth and nail. At a press conference... Acheson declared that the U.S. could not be forced to accept these proposals, and that in a cold war there could not be any magic wand." Consequently, concludes Korionov, "what are the Pharasaic compliments which the U.S. leaders made to the U.N. really worth?"

**OTHER EVIDENCES OF AMERICAN "AGGRESSION," "PREPARATIONS FOR WAR," ETC.:** Korionov cites the following: Truman's recent alleged "vow that he would not hesitate to throw an atom bomb into the peaceful homes of people and kill millions of women and children"; the Marshall Plan; American responsibility for "paralyzing" the EUE (Korionov's counter-argument to Truman's "claim that the USSR had refused to take part in the work of the U.N."); and American opposition to the Soviet proposals for universal disarmament and prohibition of atomic weapons. Hurling some of the same charges, the Bucharest radio precedes each of its "proofs" with the phrase "the whole world knows." The use of this phrase, or its equivalents, is a characteristic Soviet propaganda device to give an impression of factuality, objectivity, and universal agreement about the "facts."

**WESTERN REACTIONS:** The BBC reports that London observers interpret the President's speech as an answer to the plan proposed by Trygve Lie and as further confirmation of the fact that the U.S. believes in the United Nations. West-German papers generally feel that the speech represents Truman's strongest attack on the Soviet Union.

\* The WORLD ALMANAC gives the figure of eight million as the peak strength of the U.S. Army in World War II. As of April 1950, the personnel strength of the American armed forces was as follows: Total--1,466,500; Army--599,400; Navy--457,000; Air Force--410,000.

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